

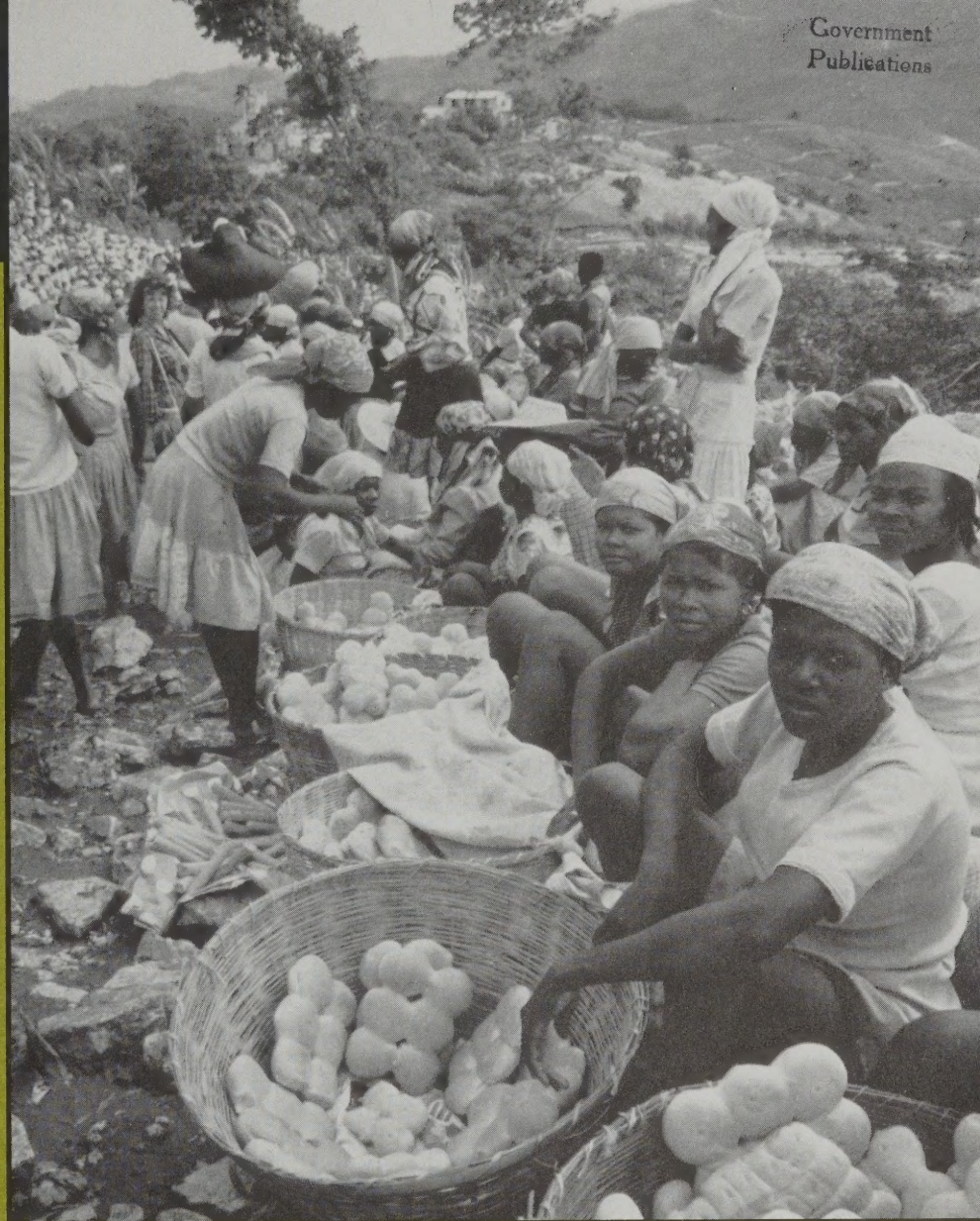
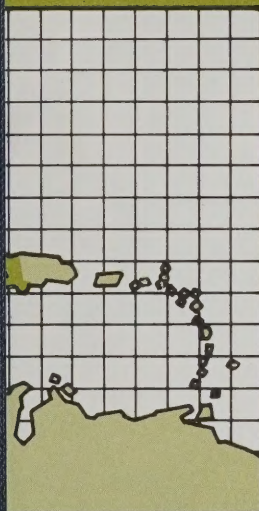
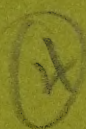
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Country Profile

Haiti

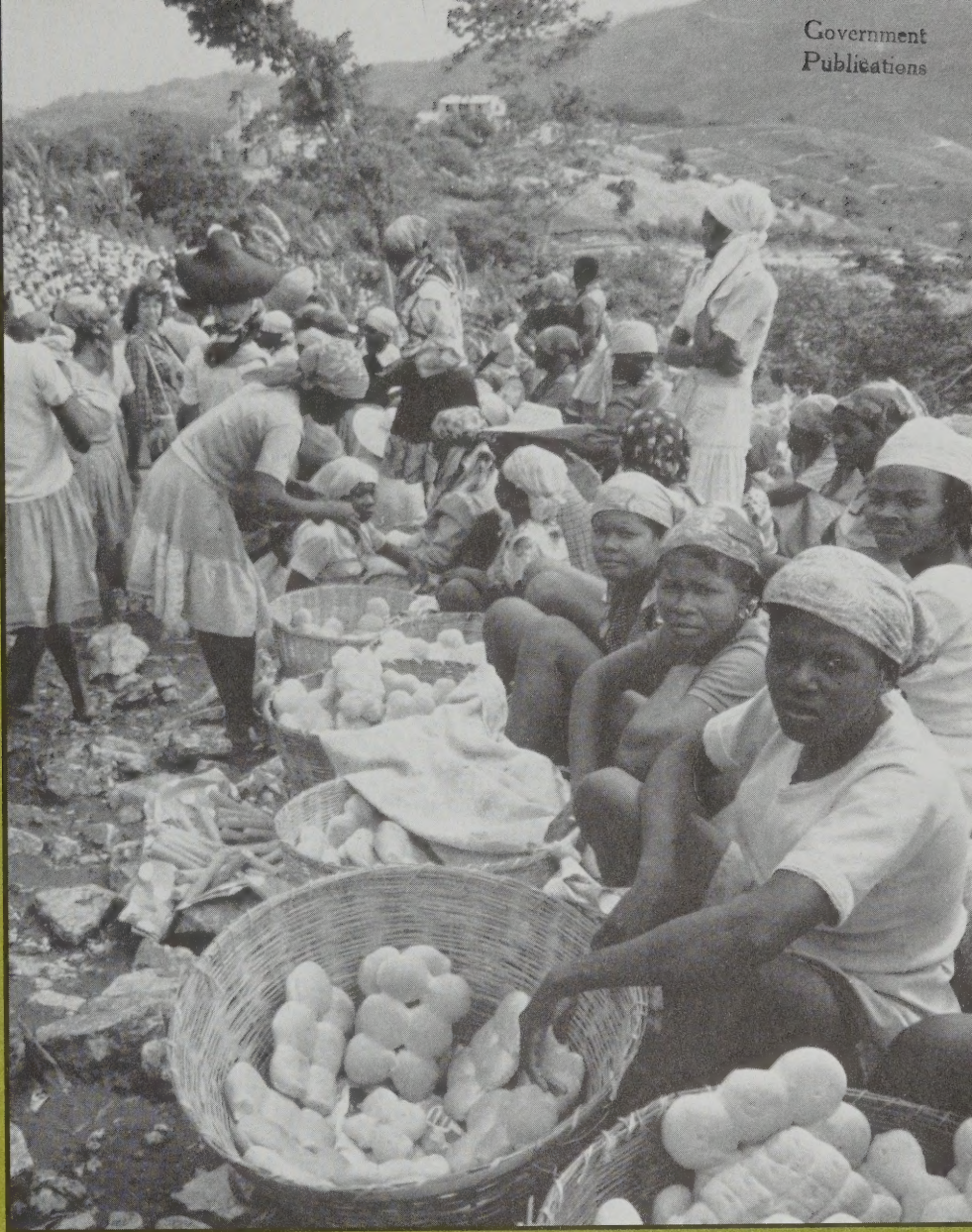
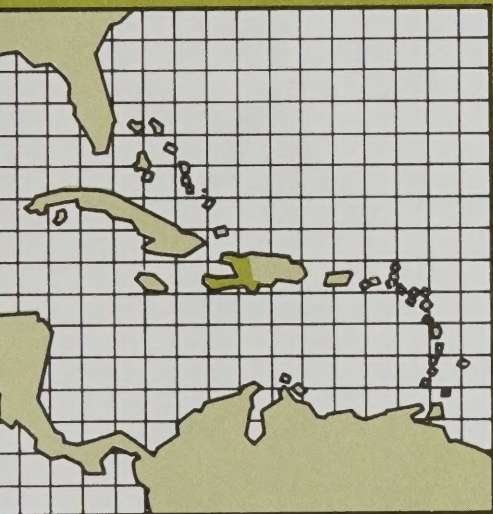
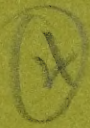
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Country Profile

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COUNTRY PROFILE

Official name	Republic of Haïti
Capital	Port-au-Prince
Topography	mainly mountainous, semi arid; coastal plain
Climate	semi-arid, warm
Principal crops	coffee, cocoa
Resources	
Official language	French
Other languages spoken	French Creole and Spanish Creole
Ethnic groups	Negro, Mulatto, some White Europeans
Religions	Roman Catholic, folk religion (voodooism), Protestantism
Date of independence	January 1, 1804

Comparative data

	<u>Haïti</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	28,000 km ²	9,976,000 km ²
Population (1983)	5.3 million	24.3 million
Population density	189 persons/km ²	2.4 persons/km ²
Urbanization	27%	75%
Population growth rate (per cent) (1973-1983)	1.8 %	1.2 %
Life expectancy at birth (1983)	54 years	76 years
Infant mortality rate (1983)	107/1000 live births	9/1000 live births
Daily per capita calorie supply as percentage of requirement (1982)	84 %	129 %
Adult literacy rate	37 %	99 %

	<u>Hafti</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Primary school enrolment (1982)		
Total	69 %	104 %
boys	74 %	105 %
girls	64 %	103 %
Percentage of labor force in		
agriculture	74 %	5 %
industry	7 %	29 %
services	19 %	66 %
% of population of under 15 (1983)	43.6%	23.2%
GNP/capita (1983)	\$300	\$12,310
Average annual growth of GNP (1965-1983)	1.1 %	2.5 %
Inflation rate (1973-1983)	7.8 %	9.4 %
External public debt as % of GNP	26%	1.35%
Debt service as % of GNP	0.9%	4.96%
Current account balance (\$US)	-\$100 million	\$1,380 million
Principal exports	sporting goods, toys, garments, electrical components, coffee, bauxite, essential oils, cocoa, cocoa products	
Principal imports	petroleum, food	
Exports to Canada	coffee, electronic computers, sporting and recreational equipment	
Imports from Canada	preserved fish, wheat, electric generators, motors, telecommunications equipment, medical equipment	
Principal trading partners	U.S., France, Italy and Japan	

HAITI

COUNTRY PROGRAM

Canada signed a general cooperation agreement with Haiti in 1973. The bilateral cooperation program at that time was aimed at providing direct support to the country's development plan and enabling the people themselves to raise their standard of living and levels of employment, agricultural production and use of resources. Bilateral assistance is provided under government-to-government agreements and makes up the bulk of Canada's official development assistance to Haiti.

Historically, Canadian religious communities had been working in Haiti long before the bilateral program began. CIDA began supporting the work of these and other Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in 1968 through its Special Programs Branch. Canadian NGOs, including religious groups, development agencies, service groups, women's organizations and youth associations, have established a reputation for effective, low-cost development projects which respond quickly to grass-roots needs and promote self-reliance. Multilateral organizations are another channel for Canada's official aid. Multilateral assistance involves the pooling of resources by donor countries which are members of international organizations like the World Bank, the regional development banks, the various agencies of the United Nations and so on. These organizations then use these resources in support of development projects in Third World countries. Multilateral assistance from all sources comprises 43 per cent of total net official development assistance provided by donor countries and international organizations to Haiti.

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE

The sectors chosen for activities under the bilateral program at its outset were agriculture, energy and education; they corresponded to the sectoral priorities of Haiti's official development plan. Throughout the 1970s, these priorities were maintained, but more specific objectives were identified: improvement of the lot of the poorest people and of their ability to take their own development in hand; enhancement and protection of the resource base; concentration of agricultural and rural improvement in a specific region, the south-west peninsula; and improvement of the planning and management abilities of the public sector. Available funds were allocated as follows: agriculture and rural development (50 per cent), energy and non-renewable resources (25 per cent), education (16 per cent), and institutional support (9 per cent).

CIDA's major project over the period was the integrated regional development of the extremely poor Petit-Goâve to Petit-Trou-de-Nippes region, south-west of Port-au-Prince. The objective of the project was to create the conditions

required for the self-sufficient development of the region, by increasing agricultural production, improving general living conditions (health, education, nutrition), and creating greater awareness among the population.

Integrated regional development constitutes a general, multisectoral approach to development. Activities involved the following sectors: agriculture (irrigation, soil conservation, demonstration plots, farm credit, marketing, fishing, access roads, handicrafts and small-scale industries); education (formal and non-formal, schools and literacy centres, teacher training, training of small-scale farmers and community leaders, development organization and social structuring); and health (food and nutrition, family planning, hygiene, dispensaries, training of auxiliaries, environmental sanitation, and drinking water and water distribution systems).

Phase one lasted from 1974 to 1981 and involved a \$21 million grant; phase two was planned for 1981 to 1983, but Canada reluctantly suspended its participation in the project in November 1981 as a result of the continuing inability of the government of Haiti and Canada to arrive at a mutually satisfactory understanding regarding management and control arrangements acceptable to the Canadian government.

Another agricultural project involved assistance to the applied research program of CIMMYT (the International Centre for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat). CIMMYT is identifying improved technologies for increasing maize yields on small farms, and CIDA funding covered the cost of an applied research specialist and the training of Haitian technicians (\$245,000).

Support of educational institutions involved establishment of the Professional Training Centre of Haiti (\$3.3 million); establishment of senior management training programs and provision of materials and equipment for the National Institute of Administration, Management and Higher International Studies (three grants totalling \$2.4 million); curriculum development, instruction, administrative reform, and teacher and technician training at the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine at the University of Haiti (two grants totalling \$4 million).

Support of governmental and quasi-governmental organizations involved provision of courses and seminars in project planning and evaluation through the OAS/CETREDE (\$244,000); provision of a Canadian tax specialist to advise Haiti's Ministry of Finance (\$55,700); establishment of an agricultural programming and planning unit within the Ministry of Agriculture (\$280,000); provision of a \$5 million grant for the purchase of Canadian goods and services by the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Works, Education, and Health; creation of a national agricultural marketing service within Haiti's Ministry of Agriculture and establishment of regional marketing centres (\$465,000); provision of Canadian experts in development project planning and evaluation to the Ministry of Planning (\$650,000); construction and equipping of facilities for the Planning Branch of the Ministry of Education, organization of training seminars and training of Haitians in education planning (\$2.4 million); and provision of financial support to carry out an audit of Haiti's two national banks (\$250,000).

Other projects included training of nutrition assistants (\$85,000) and an inventory of water resources to determine Haiti's hydro-electric potential (\$2.4 million). Support totalling \$1.05 million was also provided for local reconstruction following Hurricane Allen in 1980.

From the time the program began in 1973 until the end of the 1984-85 fiscal year, Canadian bilateral disbursements in Haiti have totalled \$65.4 million. The average annual disbursement over the past five years has been \$6.8 million. All Canadian bilateral cooperation projects in Haiti are financed through contributions.

In 1982, a review of the cooperation program in Haiti was carried out, and three areas of concentration were identified for 1983-86: reinforcement of the capacity for self-development for target groups in rural and urban areas, further upgrading of educational institutions, and increasing energy production. A contribution to cover the cost of a multidisciplinary study group is to be set up in 1986 to accelerate and improve the identification and planning of projects, to do ad-hoc monitoring of selected projects and carry out evaluations with respect to the Canadian aid program in Haiti. Details of other current bilateral projects follow in the descriptions of these key sectors for Canadian cooperation.

Agriculture and Rural Development

Although much of the countryside is mountainous and yields are low due to exhausted soils, agriculture still remains the key sector of the economy (providing 32 per cent of GDP and occupying 74 per cent of the labor force). There are about 620,000 farms covering 860,000 hectares, with most land-holdings of less than one hectare. Only a small proportion of agricultural land is irrigated. Since the early 1970s the annual increase in agricultural production in real terms has not kept pace with population growth. This has led to a growing import bill for foodstuffs. Production levels now are less than they were in the late 1970s. This poor performance reflects inadequate rural infrastructure - currently being upgraded on foreign financed projects - primitive farming techniques, small plots and low productivity. Population pressure had caused a shift from traditional cash crops such as coffee, sisal, sugar and cocoa to subsistence crops such as maize, sorghum, millet and beans.

Canada is continuing its assistance to the applied maize research and seed production program of CIMMYT and Haiti's Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development. The objective is to raise the disposable incomes and improve the food self-sufficiency of participating small farmers by increasing their productivity. Research, exploratory testing, and promotion of appropriate technology among farmers are being implemented in the district of Les Cayes and in the Cavaillon hills. Training is also being provided to extend the use of CIMMYT technology throughout rural areas. This three-year (1985-88) CIDA project is financed by a \$942,110 contribution. The impending establishment of a multidisciplinary study group in Port-au-Prince will initially concentrate its efforts on identifying and planning projects aimed at improving the productivity and crop yields of small farmers with a view to assisting rural community groups to become self-sufficient in agricultural production.

Education

CIDA has identified institutional reforms as necessary to Haitian development and has focused on three educational institutions as well as helping to improve the management of government agencies.

First, continuing assistance is being provided to the National Institute of Administration, Management and Higher International Studies, in order to provide Haiti's public and private sectors with senior officials competent in the use of modern management techniques. There are several components to this four-year (1984-88) \$7.4 million project: provision of teachers in specialized fields, introduction of computer courses, organization of seminars for local officials, provision of teacher training, establishment of a student placement service and training assignments, expansion and upgrading of library materials and facilities, and replacement of computer facilities.

The Professional Training Centre of Haiti is also receiving technical assistance and financial support to enable it to develop a corps of qualified instructors and to develop management techniques, and financial support for equipment acquisition (funding to be determined).

Further assistance is being provided under a \$6.1 million grant to the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine at the University of Haiti, to enable it to provide training at intermediate and advanced levels and to manage applied research, particularly on small farms. A base for intermediate-level teaching is to be established in the Artibonite Valley and pilot training programs are to be developed for farmers; additional training will be provided for teaching staff and laboratories for food technology and agricultural engineering will be developed along with a livestock research centre; support will be provided for agricultural research activities; and renovations to facilities will be carried out. Finally, assistance is being provided to the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry to support the implementation of administrative and fiscal reforms (funding to be determined).

Energy

Haiti has one of the lowest per capita energy consumption figures in the world, coupled with a distribution bias leaning heavily towards the main towns, the elite, and the export-oriented assembly industries. Production of hydro-electricity has helped to steady the consumption of (totally imported) crude and derivatives. Petroleum prospecting rights have been granted but hopes for a commercial find are dim. Installed capacity for electricity generation rose from 45 MW in 1970 to 126 MW in 1983. The 19.6 MW hydro-electric scheme at the Peligre dam on the Artibonite River was inaugurated in 1971, but damage to the dam in 1981 has considerably reduced production.

Canada is participating in a program jointly financed by the World Bank and the European Economic Community to improve the high voltage electric power transmission network around Port-au-Prince, to increase electric power generation and distribution in four provincial cities, and to provide support for Electricité d'Haiti. A project phase to be conducted in Cap-Haitien

(purchase of two diesel generators) is currently being prepared. The cost of CIDA's participation is a \$17.1 million contribution.

In addition, CIDA is providing \$1.3 million to enable Electricité d'Haiti to purchase, overhaul and maintain six used 800 KW diesel generators and two used 2,500 kV/A transformers, already in Haiti.

Finally, CIDA will be providing a contribution for the services of a Canadian engineering consulting firm specializing in studies of electric power generation, transmission and distribution, in order to prepare a master plan for electrification of Haiti's rural areas and villages (funding to be determined).

Mission Administered Funds

Canadian embassies in developing countries respond to requests from local community groups in need of funds for small projects. For the past four years, the annual allowance in the case of Haiti has been \$350,000. A large share of the projects have involved assistance for the construction or upgrading of school facilities. Community development and agriculture have also been sectors of concentration. Examples include construction of irrigation canals and grain silos, and purchases of equipment for fishermen's cooperatives and materials for water supply and sanitation projects.

Country Focus

A new approach introduced at CIDA in the last few years has made it possible for the bilateral program to participate in the delivery of assistance in collaboration with Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or other non-profit institutions. CIDA is financing three country focus projects in Haiti (total CIDA contribution, \$3.3 million). One involves the reforestation of 450 acres of land in the community of Marmelade in the Artibonite-district. The managing agency is World Concern.

Secondly, the Centre d'études et de coopération internationale (CECI) is helping the population in the rural area of Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye to raise their standard of living, by supporting experimentation in cultivation techniques and animal husbandry, implementation of a primary health care program, and provision of local training. Finally, support is also being given to the Cooperative Union of the Southern Region to upgrade its planning and management capabilities and to strengthen productive activities which include cultivation of coffee and other crops, and reforestation. The executing agency for this project is also CECI.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

CIDA's Special Programs Branch contributes to development cooperation projects initiated by voluntary organizations and non-profit institutions with counterparts in developing countries. CIDA's collaboration began in 1968 specifically with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and has since expanded to include diverse activities sponsored by many different types of

groups. The Branch provides funds which match or enhance contributions in cash or in kind by the participants in Canada and in the developing country, so that the value of a project is often much greater than the CIDA funding amount suggests. Details of the types of organizations and projects receiving CIDA funding are provided in the following descriptions of Special Programs' various channels of assistance.

NGO Program

Since CIDA began its program to assist NGOs in 1968, it has contributed \$17.2 million to NGO activities in Haiti. As of the end of the 1984-85 fiscal year, 240 projects having a total value of \$34.7 million and involving 42 organizations were under way, for which CIDA had made commitments totalling \$10.5 million. Of the total commitment, \$3.4 million was disbursed in 1984-85. This figure does not include the Haiti component of NGO regional programs assisted by CIDA, or projects executed by NGOs under the country focus approach.

Of the 240 projects under way, 28 per cent were in the education sector, another 17 per cent involved health and population, 13 per cent community development, 13 per cent water supply, and 13 per cent food production.

The Foster Parents Plan of Canada has a large program in Haiti that addresses the needs of the poor, with projects having a total value of \$10.4 million. Their main target is children, who are most vulnerable to the effects of poverty, but their approach is through the provision of family and community based services. Other NGOs with large programs in Haiti include Care Canada, which is involved in handicrafts development; the Mennonite Central Committee, which has projects in rural development and cocoa production and marketing; the Centre Missionnaire des Oblats, with 29 mainly educational projects; Club 2/3, with 47 small projects involving various aspects of community development - primary health care, schools, water supply; the United Church, which is involved in rural rehabilitation at Jeremie; the Rotary Club of Guelph, which has numerous well digging and small agricultural, housing and school projects; and World Vision, with projects in community agriculture, primary health care and fishing.

Institutional Cooperation and Development Services (ICDS) Program

Through this channel, which was created in 1980, CIDA supports joint ventures by institutions like universities, colleges, unions, cooperatives, and professional associations, as well as providing funding for volunteer-sending agencies.

From 1980-81 to 1984-85, CIDA disbursements to ICDS activities in Haiti have totalled \$1.02 million. This figure does not include the Haiti component of ICDS regional programs assisted by CIDA, nor the block funding provided to volunteer-sending agencies. As of the end of the 1984-85 fiscal year, CIDA had committed \$380,000 through ICDS for 16 projects in Haiti having a total value of \$649,000 and involving seven institutions.

The Conseil de Coopération du Québec (Quebec Cooperatives Council) has eight projects in Haiti with a total value of \$314,000. The largest is a housing cooperative at Pilate, but assistance is also being provided to consumer cooperatives, to a project to twin credit unions in Canada and Haiti, and to a cassava cooperative. The Centre canadien d'études et de coopération internationale (CECI) has received assistance to formulate projects in fisheries, rural development training, and agricultural development on the south coast. The Université de Québec (Montreal) is studying the psycho-sociological development of Haitian children.

Through ICDS, CIDA also provides block funding to support the efforts of volunteer-sending agencies like CUSO and CECI, which send Canadian volunteers on two-year assignments to developing countries to teach or participate in rural community development. CECI presently has 22 volunteers in Haiti.

Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid (VADA) Program

This program constitutes a federal-provincial effort against hunger in the Third World. CIDA pays the shipping costs for Canadian organizations which send basic goods such as foodstuffs and clothing to areas of need. In 1984-85, Haiti benefitted from five shipments of miscellaneous relief goods with a total value of over \$80,000 from the Co-Workers of Mother Theresa in Canada and the Fondation Témoignage, Partage et Fraternité.

BUSINESS COOPERATION

CIDA's Industrial Cooperation (INC) program was created in 1978 to assist the Canadian private sector in its efforts to become involved in the industrial development of Third World countries. Through mechanisms like joint ventures, licensing agreements or other long-term forms of collaboration, mutually beneficial projects involving such activities as technology transfer, job creation, and skills development receive assistance from CIDA.

Canadian firms receive funding for starter studies and more in-depth viability studies, as well as pre-feasibility or project definition studies when preparing for participation in capital projects. Funding is also available for training, seminars and other business-related activities.

Between 1974 and the end of the 1984-85 fiscal year, the INC program has provided grants to 22 varied projects in Haiti and has disbursed \$1.08 million. Eighteen Canadian companies participated in the program, which covered multisectoral activities as well as the four specific sectors of agriculture and food, transport, industry, and services. There were 13 exploratory studies, six viability studies, two pre-feasibility studies, and preparation of an investment guide.

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

The principal multilateral institutions which are active in Haiti, and which Canada supports, are the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World

Bank affiliate known as the International Development Association (IDA), UN agencies, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

From the beginning of its lending program in 1961 until 1984, the IDB has loaned Haiti U.S. \$224 million, mainly in transportation and communications (34 per cent), agriculture and fisheries (25 per cent), environment and public health (25 per cent), and industry and mining (7 per cent).

One-third of the total (U.S. \$68.8 million) was approved during the four-year period from 1980 to 1983 inclusive (there was no IDB lending to Haiti in 1984). Almost all of the financing during this period has been for agriculture and rural development; the exceptions were U.S. \$5.8 million provided in 1980 for reconstruction after Hurricane Allen, and the industrial component of a U.S. \$15 million loan approved in 1982 for the provision of credit to the agricultural and industrial sectors.

Projects include construction of rural roads, provision of agricultural extension services, credit, marketing, irrigation and drainage works, and soil conservation in the island's south peninsula, an area covering one-third of the national territory which is home to 37 per cent of the population. Another integrated rural development program is being financed with a U.S. \$17.6 million loan approved in 1982 for the Artibonite Valley, where 90 per cent of the nation's rice is grown.

Finally, a U.S. \$17.4 million loan was approved in 1983 to help in restocking Haiti's swine population after swine fever forced eradication of the entire hog population in 1982. The IDB is currently reviewing some aspects of the project in light of recent developments in swine re-stocking in Haiti. In addition to these larger loans, the IDB provides loans for smaller projects and grants for technical cooperation from its various special funds.

Canadian capital subscriptions to the IDB and contributions to its special loan funds have averaged \$25 million a year from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

For the five-year period from 1981 to 1985 inclusive, the IDA approved loans to Haiti totalling U.S. \$146.4 million. One-third of the lending was for the power sector: U.S. \$26 million loaned in 1983 for construction of a diesel power station at Port-au-Prince, rehabilitation of the distribution network, repairs to the Peligre hydro-electric station, and surveys; and U.S. \$22.1 million loaned in 1985 for power station expansion, to improve the generating capacity of three plants, and to further rehabilitate the distribution network at Port-au-Prince. CIDA is also participating in the former project (see Energy section).

In the transportation sector, loans were approved for rehabilitation and expansion of the international port at Cap Haitien and the construction of five new shipping ports, and for rehabilitation of the northern road linking Port-au-Prince to Cap Haitien. Lending in the agricultural sector has been to restore food production and part of the coffee crop affected by Hurricane Allen, and for regional development including irrigation, road

rehabilitation, agricultural extension, and credit to increase vegetable production in the north. Other loans were for the financing of industrial development, forest management, urban development and support of the government's education reform program.

Canadian advances to the IDA have averaged \$160.48 million a year over the five years from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

The largest organization in the UN development system is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); in fact, it is the world's largest technical assistance organization and its projects are often executed through the intermediary of the more specialized UN agencies. Canada's contributions to the UNDP's regular worldwide programs have averaged \$52.4 million a year for the five years from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

During the 1982-86 UNDP planning cycle, UNDP spending in Haiti is expected to reach U.S. \$20.9 million. Sectoral allocations are roughly as follows: agriculture, fisheries and forestry (24 per cent), education (23 per cent), natural resources (20 per cent), and transportation and communications (14 per cent). Projects undertaken with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in the agriculture sector include development of the irrigated Gonaives plain, rehabilitation of primary irrigation works in the Artibonite Valley, development of animal production on small farms and mechanisms to market them, and implementation of a fisheries statistics program. In the education sector, the UNDP and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have gathered data in connection with the government's plans to reform the education system, and are setting up units for the production of teaching materials.

Other UN agencies for which Canada provides regular program funding and which are active in Haiti are the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Canada's annual contributions to UNICEF's and UNFPA's global programs have averaged \$11.99 million and \$9.13 million respectively from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

In 1984 UNICEF spent U.S. \$1.2 million on its program in Haiti. The emphasis in recent years has been on mother and child health care, including the promotion of breast feeding, immunization, and teaching of oral rehydration.

The UNFPA allocated U.S. \$992,875 for its program in Haiti in 1984, the main element of which is a mother and child health and family planning project based in the Ministry of Public Health and Population. The UNFPA is also assisting with the processing of data from the 1982 census and participating with Haiti's Ministry of Education in incorporating population education into the curriculum as part of the government's education reforms.

Canadian contributions for humanitarian assistance in Haiti in recent years have been for the relief of hurricane victims in 1980 (\$150,000 through the League of Red Cross Societies - LRCS) and for victims of drought and famine in 1983 (\$50,000 through the LRCS).

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is another multilateral organization that is involved in Haiti. It mobilizes additional resources on concessional terms for the expansion and improvement of food production systems, with special emphasis on small farmers and landless laborers in developing countries. Canada has issued notes totalling \$42 million to IFAD over the 1980-81 to 1984-85 period. Since it began lending in 1978, IFAD has approved three loans for Haiti: U.S. \$3.5 million for irrigation and agricultural development at Cul de Sac in 1978; U.S. \$12.6 million for intensive production of food crops in 1981; and U.S. \$4.8 million for improved technology and strengthened infrastructure in the northern region.

Food Aid

Longer term efforts to help Haiti achieve food self-sufficiency are complemented by more immediate measures to combat food shortages. Although there have been no shipments to Haiti under bilateral food aid agreements in recent years, Canada has provided food aid through the multilateral channel and through NGOs.

The World Food Programme is a UN institution associated with the FAO that supports feeding programs for nutritionally vulnerable groups and uses food aid in food-for-work projects to provide work and income for the unemployed. Since 1980, Canadian food aid in the form of flour, pulses, vegetable oil, canned fish, potatoes, and skim milk powder having a total value of \$3.8 million has been supplied to Haiti through the WFP.

Through a joint program with 14 Canadian NGOs (including Hope International Development Agency, formerly Food for the Hungry, Canadian Lutheran World Relief, World Vision, and the Salvation Army), CIDA provides funds for shipment of skim milk powder and other foods to developing countries. Through this program, Haiti received 1,276 metric tons of skim milk powder with a total value of \$1.5 million over the 1980-85 period.

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